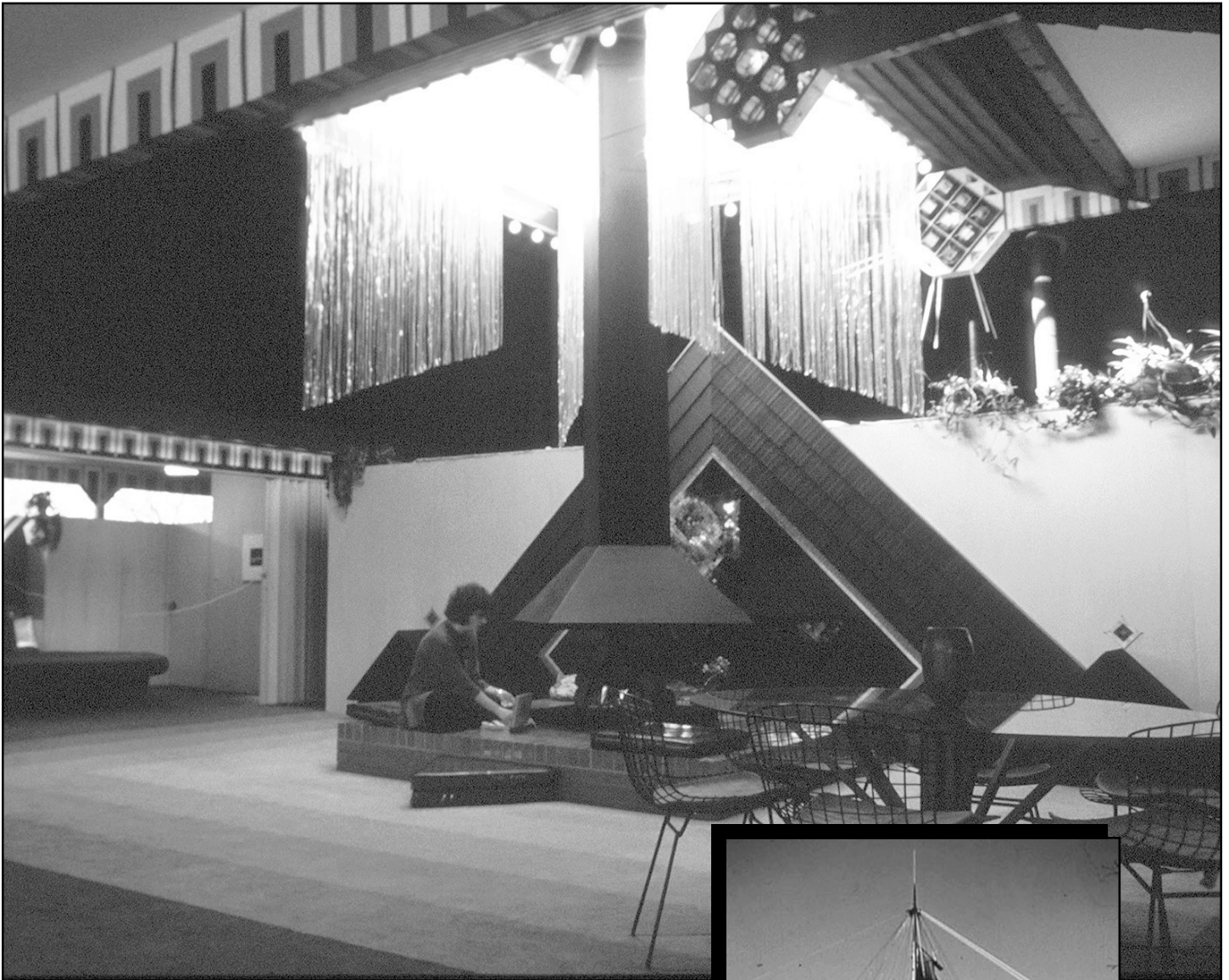


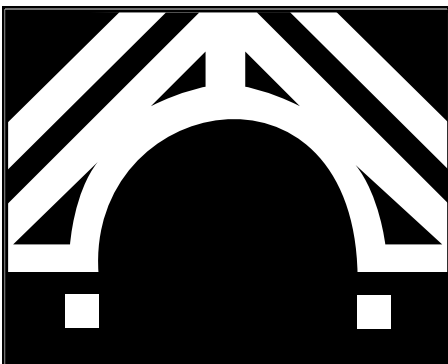
Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division ▪ Kansas State Historical Society



The architectural achievements of native Kansan Bruce Goff not only mark a page in the history of Modern Architecture in the United States, but also mark a significant page in the history of architecture in Kansas.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

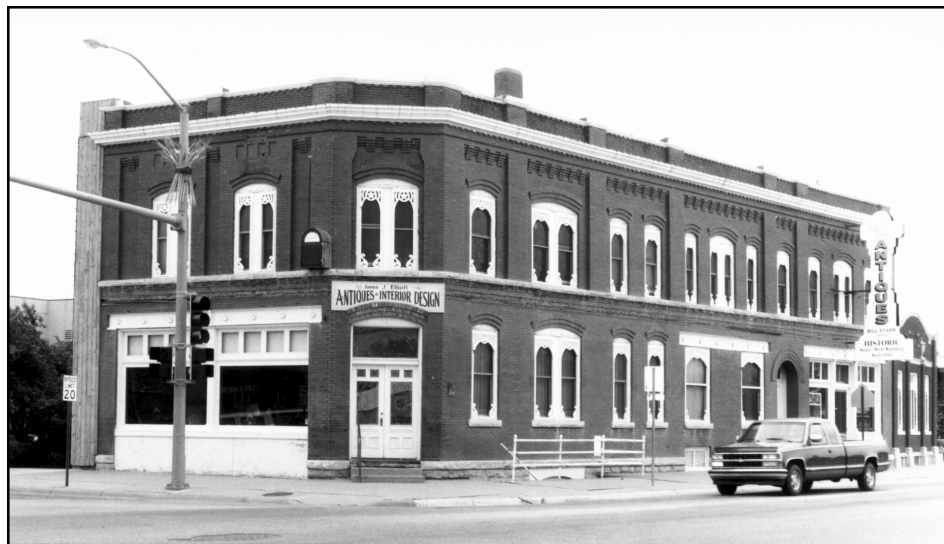
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Review Board Meets in August

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, August 24, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. The board re-elected Craig Crosswhite of Jetmore as chairman and J. Eric Engstrom of Wichita as vice chairman.

Eleven properties were evaluated. The board approved ten properties for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and one for listing on the Register of Historic Kansas Places.

Approved for the state register was the Northbranch Store, a Jewell County one-story frame business building erected in 1882 with an addition in 1896. It is one of the few extant structures on the old townsite of Northbranch, a Quaker settlement that began in the 1870s.

The first of ten properties nominated to the National Register was The Wolf Hotel at 104 E. Santa Fe in Ellinwood, Barton County. Built in 1894 for local entrepreneur John Wolf, the two-story brick and stone building anchored the south end of the Ellinwood business district. Under the ownership of Fred Wolf, a large dining room addition was built in 1923-1924. After a variety of uses the building presently serves as a residence and an antique shop.

The Glasco Downtown Historic District in Glasco, Cloud County, includes 29 buildings. These structures exhibit late 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture styles. The nomination was sponsored by the Glasco Community Foundation.

Located in rural Dickinson County in the Chapman area is the Freeman-Zumbrunn House, a large vernacular Queen Anne farmhouse. It was built in 1912 for A. J. Freeman, a prominent cattleman and farmer, by local carpenter William H. Chamberlin. Purchased in 1928 by Henry Zumbrunn, the house has remained in the Zumbrunn family.

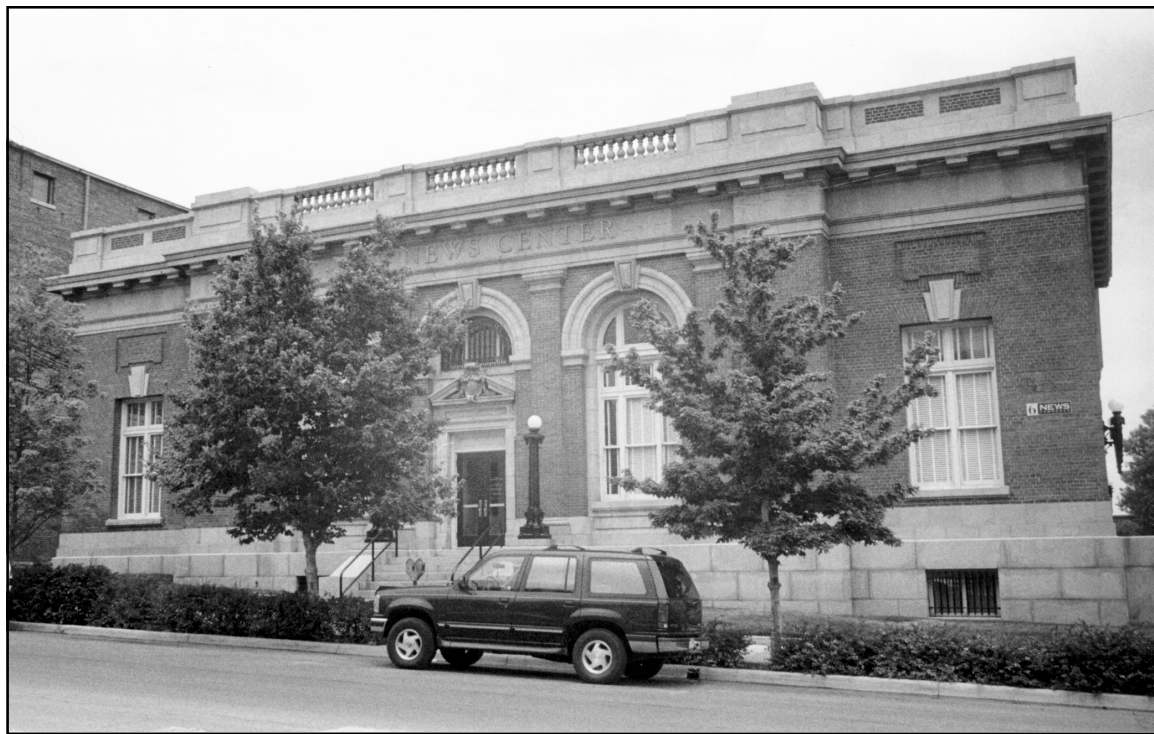
The Douglas County segments of the Santa Fe Trail are located on land owned by Douglas County approximately 2.5 miles east of Baldwin City on US Highway 56. The segments were nominated for their association with the historical, commercial, and military history of the trail. The property was nominated under the Historic Resources of the Santa Fe Trail, 1821-1865 multiple property nomination approved in 1994.

The old U.S. Post Office at 645 New Hampshire in Lawrence, Douglas County, was nominated for its architectural significance as an example of the Beaux Arts style. Built in 1906 from plans prepared under the direction of James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury, it served as a post office until 1973. It was then acquired by the University of Kansas and used for storage until acquired and rehabbed in 2001-2002 as an Investment Tax Credit project for use of the *Lawrence Journal-World*.

The David Goerz House at 2512 N. College Avenue in North Newton, Harvey County, was built in 1893 from plans prepared by Wichita architect Elbert Dumont. Goerz was one of the founders

(Left) The Wolf Hotel, located at 104 E. Santa Fe in Ellinwood, was built in 1894 for John Wolf.

(Right) The old U.S. Post Office at 645 New Hampshire, Lawrence, was recently rehabilitated for use by the Lawrence Journal-World.



of Bethel College and was at that time the business manager. The house became the property of Bethel College in 1921 and has subsequently seen uses as student housing, faculty housing, the college infirmary, offices, and now as a guest house.

The Charles M. Prather Barn is located in Kingman County ten miles northwest of Kingman. It was built around 1938 by Charles M. Prather with a crew of hired laborers from salvaged pieces and parts of scrapped railroad refrigerator cars and other railroad properties. The wood frame building is covered in galvanized iron and measures 52 feet wide by 60.5 feet long. It continues to serve as a storage facility for hay and machinery.

Two Topeka residential districts

designated as Holliday Park Historic District I and II were also approved. Both were nominated for their historical association with the growth and development of Topeka and also for their architectural significance as a unique grouping of late 19th and early 20th century residences.

The Stafford United Methodist Church, located at 219 W. Stafford in Stafford, Stafford County, was nominated for its architectural significance as an example of an English Collegiate Gothic style building with a Prairie style interior. The building was designed by Wichita architect Don Buel Schuler.

The next meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review will be on Saturday, November 2, 2002, in the classroom at the Kansas Museum of History, 6425 S.W. Sixth, Topeka.

HTF Workshops Scheduled

The last issue of Kansas Preservation announced the availability of applications for the 2003 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants. Dozens of applications have been mailed out and a number of workshops have already been held, but there is still plenty of time for interested persons to acquire and prepare applications.

Additional workshops are scheduled for October 25 in Hays; November 8 in the Pleasanton vicinity; December 6 in Salina; and January 10, 2003, in Topeka. See the events calendar on the last page of this newsletter for time and location information.

Last year more than \$950,000 was awarded to 14 projects. We expect that at least \$900,000 will be available for the 2003 round.

Questions about the HTF workshops, site visits, the eligibility of properties and the eligibility of proposed work items may be directed to architect Bruce Wrightsman at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 227. HTF grant applications may be requested at Ext. 240.

*Northbranch Store
Jewell County*

*The Wolf Hotel
Barton County*

*Glasco Downtown Historic
District
Cloud County*

*Freeman-Zumbrunn House
Dickinson County*

*Santa Fe Trail Segments
Douglas County*

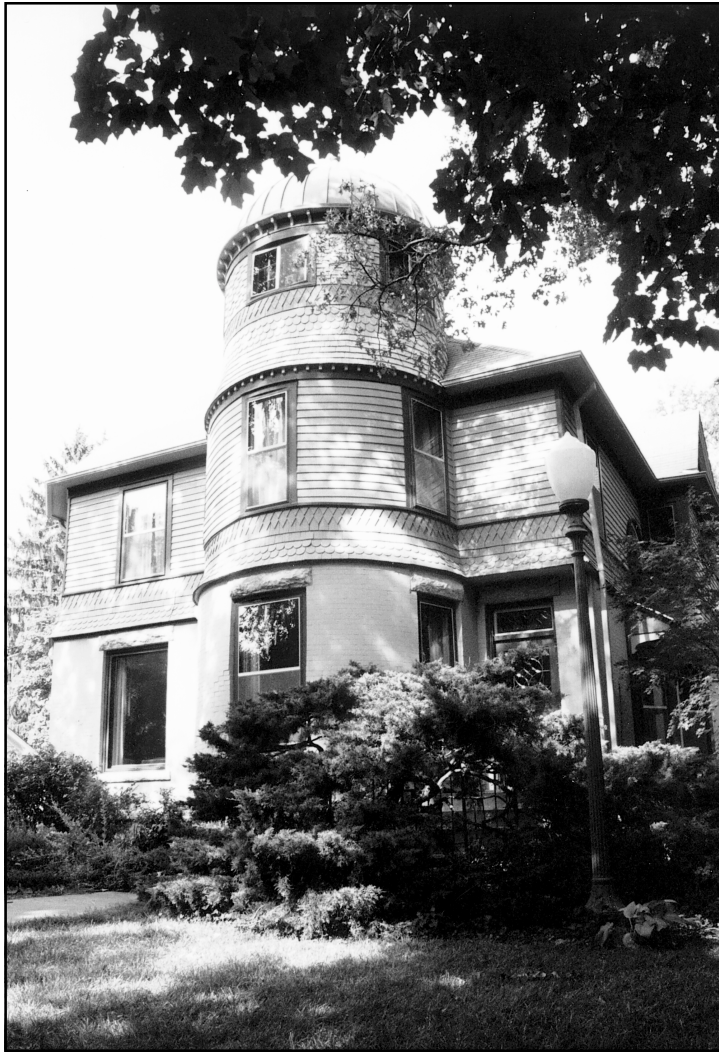
*U.S. Post Office
Douglas County*

*David Goetz House
Harvey County*

*Charles M. Prather Barn
Kingman County*

*Holliday Park Historic Districts
Shawnee County*

*Stafford United Methodist
Church
Stafford County*



Renovation Projects Utilizing Tax Credits Reach Completion

Renovation and rehabilitation projects across Kansas are taking advantage of federal and state tax credits. Four of these projects were recently completed, and the property owners are now eligible to receive income tax credits. Federal and state tax credits are available to the owners of historic buildings who rehabilitate their properties according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

The Pillar Residence, on Indiana Street in Lawrence, sits within the Old West Lawrence Historic District. The current owners of the 1901 Queen Anne home felt that the front of the house was somewhat off balance; this, it turns out, was because the original full-width front porch was removed some time during the middle of the 20th century. Searching through a publication entitled "Lawrence: Today and Yesterday," the owner found a photo of her house taken in 1913 showing the original porch. Because such documentation of the original porch existed and the property owners were willing to recreate the porch based upon that documentation, the State Historic



These "before and after" views of The Pillar House at 711 Indiana in Lawrence show the Queen Anne home before the reconstruction of the missing front porch and after completion of the porch, which was based upon evidence in a 1913 photograph.

This article was prepared by Katrina Klingaman, who coordinates the federal and state tax credits for rehabilitating historic buildings.

Preservation Office approved the project and offered state tax credits to help offset the cost. With renovation completed in June 2002, the home once again boasts a full-width front porch to shade its facade.

The owners of the Hackney House in Winfield proposed a very similar project. The Hackney House is a limestone residence built in 1886 that had also lost its elaborate front and rear porches, along with some other decorative elements. A concrete patio replaced the rear porch some time in the past. The current property owners wished to remove the patio and re-create the rear porch according to historic photographs. They also wanted to re-create the balustrade above the eastern bay window. The proposed porch re-creation was approved in February and a talented local craftsman finished the work in July 2002. The work qualified for state tax credits equal to 25 percent of the homeowners' qualifying expenses.

Another state tax credit project completed in Lawrence involved the House Building on Massachusetts Street. In May 2002, the property owner proposed a project to repair and rebuild the front display windows of the historic commercial building. The wood and glass windows had suffered water damage from tenants and weather. The House Building is a significant historic resource in downtown Lawrence. It was originally built in 1858-1860 and received an extensive remodeling in 1921. Throughout its history, it has served as a major component of the downtown commercial area. The wood and glass display windows fronting on Massachusetts date from the 1921 remodeling. Because the current owner was willing to repair the existing materials or replace them in kind where needed, the project was approved for

state tax credits. Work on the storefront progressed through the summer months and the project was completed in early August 2002. The House Building in Lawrence contains a sporting goods store and a bar & grill on its lower level. The upper level is occupied by apartments.

Rehabilitation work on the Higinbotham Building on Poyntz Avenue in Manhattan, was also recently completed and approved. The building is a contributing element of the Manhattan Downtown Historic District. The commercial building dates from 1918 when Scott

N. Higinbotham built the structure as one of his many business ventures. Throughout the 20th century, the building has housed many retail businesses including the sale of appliances, clothing, candy, furniture, and gifts. The current owners of the building proposed a rehabilitation project involving repair and

maintenance work to the roof and exterior masonry along with window replacement and remodeling of the second floor to accommodate offices and apartments. The Higinbotham Building has a furniture and gift store on the street level with offices and apartments on the upper level. Because the building is an income-producing structure and the project met specific financial requirements, this project qualified for both federal and state tax credits to offset the owner's qualifying expenses. Federal tax credits equal 20 percent of an owner's qualifying expenses in addition to the state tax credits that equal 25 percent of qualifying expenses. Work was completed in May 2002.

For more information on tax credits for rehabilitation of historic buildings, please contact the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 or cultural_resources@kshs.org.

*Pillar Residence
House Building
Lawrence*

*Hackney House
Winfield*

*Higinbotham Building
Manhattan*

KSHS Annual Meeting is November 8

The 27th Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. is on Friday, November 8, 2002 in Topeka. A variety of activities are offered for members throughout the day.

Highlights include a presentation by Division Director Terry Marmet about the Society's most recent acquisition, the William Allen White State Historic Site located in Emporia. Frederick Krebs will portray William Allen White after dinner.

Members are invited to join in a "behind the scenes" tour of the Kansas Museum of History, including a tour of the special exhibit *Everybody Needs a Hobby: Kansas Collectors and Collecting*.

Two times have been reserved for Society members to tour the magnificent exhibit *CZARS: 400 Years of Imperial Grandeur* at the new Kansas International Museum located in Topeka's Westridge Mall. The cost is \$16 per member.

A buffet luncheon and a dinner meeting and program are also included in the day's activities, as well as meetings of the board of directors and the executive committee.

For information about these and other activities, and for registration material, please contact Jo Scott at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 231 or jscott@kshs.org. Registrations are due November 6 for the annual meeting activities; October 31 for the Czars exhibit.

Federal and state tax credits are available to the owners of historic buildings who rehabilitate their properties according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. For more information, call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240.

Recognizing His Kansas Contribution: The Architecture of Bruce Goff



Bruce Goff, along with others of his generation, followed the work and theories of Frank Lloyd Wright early in his career and embraced this notion of architecture as integral organisms in harmony with nature; yet he incorporated his life and his experiences into his work and discovered an organic expression of his own.

The architecture of Bruce Goff is most recognizable by the unique building forms that transcend both era and location. His work has largely been termed “organic architecture,” a description more commonly associated with Frank Lloyd Wright. Because Goff chose a style so closely associated with Wright, he was often overshadowed by the world’s most famous architect. It is because of his relentless pursuit of self-expression and his attention to the lifestyles of his clients that Goff’s work, spanning an astonishing six decades, stands on its own merit. The work of Bruce Goff not only marks a page in the history of Modern Architecture in the United States, but it also marks a significant page in the history of architecture in Kansas.

Bruce Goff was born in the small town of Alton, Kansas, in 1904. His mother was originally from Ellis, Kansas, and his father from Missouri. Goff’s parents met in WaKeeney, Kansas, where his mother taught school and worked at a jewelry store. They married in 1903 and moved to Alton soon after. The family lived in Kansas only a short time and then moved to Oklahoma around 1906, but Bruce Goff’s ties to Kansas were not severed permanently.

A Search for Self Expression

Early in Goff’s life, his father recognized a penchant for design. He was so enamored with the boy’s drawings of imaginary buildings that he showed the drawings to some architecture firms. With his father’s encouragement Goff began his architectural career working for Tulsa’s E. A. Rush and Company as an architectural apprentice at age twelve. After graduating from high school he joined the firm full-time.

There he first learned of Frank Lloyd Wright and the philosophy behind his work. It is Wright who is most notably identified with the concept of organic expression. His work was labeled by many as “organic” based on forms of “living structures” where features or parts are so ordered in form and material that they are considered integral as a whole. Goff, along with others of his generation, followed the work and theories of Frank Lloyd Wright early in his career and embraced this notion of architecture as integral organisms in harmony with nature; yet he incorporated his life and his experiences into his work and discovered an organic expression of his own.



A Sampling of Goff's Unique Architecture in Kansas

(Far Left) The Roland Jacquart House in Sublette was built in 1965.

(Left) The Lawrence Hyde House was constructed in Prairie Village in 1965.

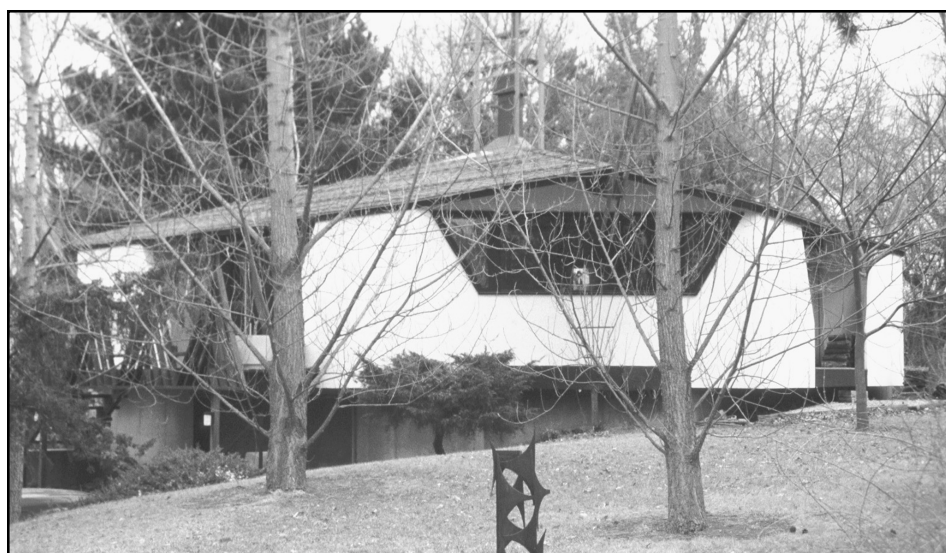
(Below) The Paul Searing House was built in 1966 in Prairie Village. (Photos by David Sachs, AIA)

When the depression of the 1930's hit Tulsa, there was little work and E. A. Rush Company closed in 1932. Shortly thereafter Goff moved to Chicago to find work and continue his search for his architectural identity. In August of 1942 Goff joined the Navy, and after spending a year in the Aleutian Islands with a construction battalion, he was transferred to Camp Parks near San Francisco. Here he was given the opportunity to design and remodel several buildings on base and experiment with a variety of common off-the-shelf materials and manufactured products. His Navy experiences led him to explore new and ingenious ways of using materials in his designs. By his discharge, Goff was on a path of architectural expression that would soon set him apart from his contemporaries.

Although Goff never had attended college, he began teaching at the University of Oklahoma in Norman in 1947. He was soon appointed chairman of the School of Architecture, serving until 1955 when he left to pursue full-time practice. Goff produced much of his best work while in Norman, including arguably his best house, the Bavinger House (see photo on page 10) outside of Norman in 1955 and the Pollack House in Oklahoma City in 1957. By this time his work was recognized across the United States.

The Kansas Connection

In 1956 Goff moved to Bartlesville and continued to work on his own until 1964 when he joined an Oklahoma developer to create a prefabricated housing development project in Kansas City, Missouri. Although the housing project was never built, Goff remained in Kansas City



and continued to practice. He designed several houses there, including four in Kansas. Two of the houses were located in Prairie Village, Kansas: the Lawrence Hyde house built in 1965 and the Paul Searing house built in 1966. Both were built in older neighborhoods alongside traditional style homes. The Hyde house plan was rectilinear, but the plan for the Searing house was hexagonal and met serious resistance from a couple of neighborhood associations. Because of this conflict, the owner was forced to change the house's location twice. It was finally built in Prairie Village.

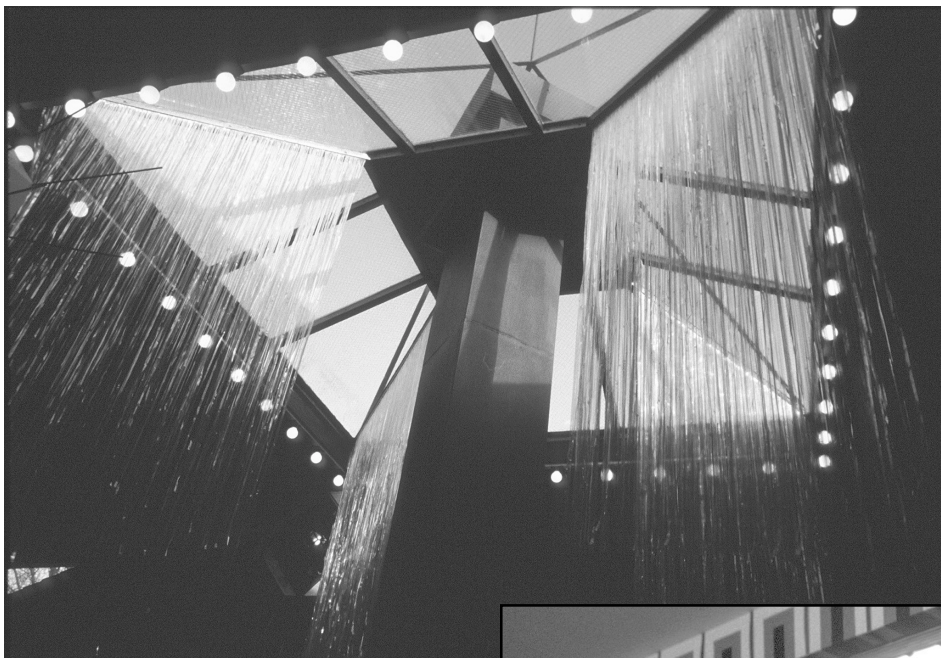
While still working in Kansas City, Goff designed other buildings throughout the state and region including two homes built in western Kansas. The Roland Jacquart house (1965) in Sublette was a single-story house organized around an atrium. The other was the Glenn Mitchell house (1968) in Dodge City; with an an-

gular geometry and a large sloping wood shingle roof, its unique form was a topic of local controversy.

Goff continued to work in Kansas City on projects through the 1960s and spent several months traveling to Europe and Asia. He was asked often to lecture and accepted temporary teaching positions with several universities during his time in Kansas City. Late in 1970 Goff moved to Tyler, Texas, where he continued to practice. His long career came to a close in 1982 when his health began to fail. He died of kidney disease at age 78.

Theory of Design

In recent years, Goff-designed houses have been recognized as historically significant. Several houses and buildings in Oklahoma have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Donald Pollack house (1957) in Oklahoma City and the John Frank



The skylight (left) and the accompanying fireplace (below) provide the focal point in the open floor plan of the Lawrence Hyde House. (Photos by David Sachs, AIA)

house (1955) in Sapupla, Oklahoma, west of Tulsa, were listed despite being less than 50 years old. The Oklahoma Historical Society also developed a multiple property context statement for “Resources Designed by Bruce Goff in Oklahoma.” The context statement now includes six properties.

Although the Kansas Goff-designed houses are much younger than the Oklahoma houses, they still share many of the characteristics of Goff’s organic expression. Four of the characteristics expressed in his Kansas work are (1) the use of the open plan, (2) incorporating natural light, (3) a dominant roof form and (4) the use of materials. All these forms of expression stand out as solid examples of his talent and should be recognized as such.

The quality and richness of interior space was always very important to Goff; he often utilized the open plan to organize the house and create a rich open space. This can be seen in both Prairie Village houses, which integrate a central fireplace as a focal point to the space. The Hyde house plan is rectilinear with a conversation area surrounding the fireplace. The Searing house is an open hexagonal plan with only a few permanent walls; accordion partitions divide the open space into separate zones and allow the central fireplace to be seen and felt from every room in the house. While both Prairie Village houses differ in form, their modest scale enables them to fit pleasantly within the environment of their neighborhoods.

To introduce natural light Goff used clerestory windows, skylights, and high



windows. In addition to bringing in natural light, this strategy was also intended to focus inward to focal points such as central fireplaces in the Searing and Hyde houses or the central courtyard in the Roland Jacquart house in Sublette. Skylights at both the Searing and Hyde houses wrapped around the fireplace stack, opening up the top of the roof to the sky and illuminating the open space below.

Dominant roof forms helped shape Goff’s unique organic expression. Often his houses had large overhangs with thin eaves set over a large expanse of glass, giving the roof a sense of lightness. The roof of the Glenn Mitchell house in Dodge City swooped upward, giving the roof the sense of flight as it floated over

clerestory glass bringing in natural light to the open space. With the Searing house, Goff again experimented with cable-suspended roof systems as he used at the Bavinger house in Norman. Here the cables were anchored to brackets to support the corners of the geometric shaped roof and hung from the central masts flanking the fireplace stack. The suspended roof heightened the feeling of lightness of the roof and gave drama to the building’s form.

Although many houses were unique by their distinctive forms, Goff’s use of materials gave his designs a sense of individuality. He experimented with many different materials for his houses; a house designed by Bruce Goff was often a composition of a variety of materials. His

uncommon pursuit for the appropriate material for his designs led him to select materials and products common for other uses. Goff used multi-colored glass cullet (a byproduct of glass manufacturing) as masonry pieces in a stone wall at the Glenn Mitchell house; giving the house a strong organic expression by anchoring the wood house to the earth and the illusion of growing upward through the rough stone wall. Stained wood shingles on the sloping vertical walls at the Hyde House and Mitchell House, give a rich texture to the buildings' form.

Color also played an important role with the materials he envisioned. The shingles at the Hyde house were stained dark green and provide contrast with an orange tile pattern below the roof line. At the Searing house the mast and brackets supporting the cables were a bright turquoise in stark contrast to the white stucco walls and dark green base of the garage.

Goff was selective in his use of ornament and how it fit within the palette and composition of each house. Goff would give the same thoughtfulness to details and patterns used at smaller elements such as doors and handrails. His innovative use of materials, color, and ornament in composition with the building form gave his houses individual expression and truly separated his architecture from the work of others.

A Legacy of Individual Expression

Goff's individual expression also created obstacles because it did not fit the mainstream approach to building. Many of the homeowners shared a similar difficulty finding financing and contractors willing to build the unique Goff-designed houses. In fact, the same contractor built all the Goff houses in Kansas City area because no one else would build them. This resistance was not an uncommon occurrence.

Despite his great success, Goff never placed his desire for self-expression above the wishes of the owner; in fact, understanding his client was what drove him to discover that individual expression. He wanted to know his clients and learn what motivated them. Often their favorite color or a significant piece of art they treasured would be incorporated into the design. His clients fell in love with his ideas because of this personal manifestation.

Goff's contribution to organic architecture did not go unnoticed by the architectural community. Mentor, friend, and



The Bavinger House in Norman, Oklahoma, was constructed in 1955. (Photo credit unknown.)

sometimes worst critic Frank Lloyd Wright once called Bruce Goff "one of the most talented members of a group of young architects devoted to an indigenous architecture for America."

His architecture represents his passion for expression and his genius to unify independent components into a greater whole through his use of structure, material, and form. His ability to bring individuality to his projects by reflecting his clients' needs and experiences and incorporating the specific characteristics of each site gave his projects drama. This view of individuality defines Goff's architecture in Kansas and

gives his buildings significance.

The integrity of his Kansas work is remarkably strong today, in part because many of the structures are still occupied by the original owners who enjoy sharing their experiences working with Bruce Goff. We should acknowledge Bruce Goff's contribution to Kansas history and embrace his architecture and its importance in the landscape of Kansas.

This article was prepared by Bruce Wrightsman, AIA. Bruce is the Heritage Trust Fund architect for the Cultural Resources Division.

Project Archaeology

Opportunity for National Partnership



Two Kansans were among a group of professionals from across the country invited to create new and updated curriculum materials for third through eighth grade students.

Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfkuhle and Education Program Consultant for the Kansas State Department of Education Janet Loebel attended the Project Archaeology (PA) Western and Midwestern Regional Writing Workshop at the Great Basin Environmental Education Center in Ephraim, Utah, July 22-26. The 18 workshop participants and 7 PA staff came from Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah. Participation in the workshop was by invitation, and travel expenses were paid by PA.

Project Archaeology is a national heritage education program that was originated in 1990 by the Bureau of Land Management for educators and their students in response to widespread vandalism and looting of archeological sites in the American Southwest. The U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and the State of Utah were partners in the original statewide education program. Project Archaeology now operates in 15 states and is poised to expand into all 50 states. The target audience includes classroom teachers, youth group leaders, home schoolers, and museum educators.

At the July workshop archeologists, educators, and historic preservationists helped revise and update Project Archaeology's basic educational materials (*Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher's Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grades*) in accordance with the National Social Studies Standards. The 1993 edition of *Intrigue* contains 28 classroom-tested lessons that use archeology

to teach science, math, history, social studies, art, language arts, and higher level thinking skills such as problem solving, synthesis, and evaluation. The updated version will reflect changes in education and archeology over the last ten years.

PA National Director Jeanne Moe explains:

When Project Archaeology was developed, it was predicated on the idea that teachers could pick and choose their own professional development and what they would teach in their classrooms. Since the implementation of standards and standardized testing, teachers are often forced to teach "to the test" or they "can't touch it unless it's in the standards." Even while we are all reeling from the massive shift to standards and standardized testing, education may be poised to change yet again as movements such as "authentic assessment" come to the forefront.

While archaeology is prominent in the national world history standards and can be used to teach many standards in history, social studies, and other subjects, it is not usually a part of the average teacher's curriculum and is often considered an "add on." For these reasons, it is time for Project Archaeology to reposition itself to be a more integral part of the curriculum. This is a huge challenge, but if we use the strengths of archaeology (interdisciplinary basis for research, problem solving and high level thinking skills, and as a way of knowing about history), we can make archaeology a more integral part of the national curriculum.



(Left) Participants in the Western and Midwestern Regional Writing Workshop gather at the entrance to Great Basin Environmental Education Center.

(Above) The Group A writing team discusses its ideas with PA National Director Jeanne Moe (left). Education Program Consultant for the Kansas State Department of Education Janet Loebel (second from left) and other educators in the group offered valuable insights into state standards and challenges that teachers face, while archeologists contributed ideas about content that should be included.

(Right) The Group A writing team (from left to right): Janet Loebel (Kansas), Virginia Wulfkuhle (Kansas), Melinda Leach (North Dakota), Amanda Ankenbrandt (Hawaii), Vivian Geneser (Texas), Kelly Letts (Utah), Jennifer Woodcock (Montana), and Melissa Kirkendall (Hawaii).



Project Archaeology is a national heritage education program that was originated in 1990 by the Bureau of Land Management for educators and their students in response to widespread vandalism and looting of archeological sites in the American Southwest.

The PA directors adopted a nationally-recognized curriculum model, *Understanding by Design*, developed by Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe, to begin constructing new lessons. Workshop participants were divided into three writing groups, and experienced facilitators led them through the curriculum development process. During the week each group produced five or six lessons.

A curriculum team will integrate the lessons devised by the Western and Midwestern workshop with those of other regional workshops into a guide that also incorporates new products, such as videos, web sites, exhibits, and television programs. The product will meet national standards; include multiple intelligences and assessments; and help teach literacy, math, science, and ethics, while teaching kids to appreciate and protect the nation's archeological heritage.

The materials will use the organizational structure already established by The Watercourse, Inc., a private not-for-profit conservation education organization at Montana State University in Bozeman, which recently has become a partner of the Bureau of Land Management. The Watercourse sponsors numerous projects and programs, including National and International Project

WET (Water Education for Teachers). Estimated publication date for the revised edition of the PA activity guide is 2004.

Implementation of Project Archaeology in Kansas would require considerable additional effort on the state level. Recommendations from the national project office include creation of a one-quarter to one-half-time staff position devoted to project coordination; production of a state-specific supplement using Central Plains archeological examples and linked to Kansas State Board of Education standards; sponsorship of facilitator training; and conducting teacher workshops taught by a qualified team of facilitator educators and archeologists. The PA national office would assist with printed updates, newsletters, networking opportunities, and additional learning experiences. KSHS Cultural Resources and Education/Outreach Divisions staff and Kansas State Board of Education representatives are considering how Kansas might participate in this program.

This article was prepared by Virginia Wulfkuhle, the public archeologist with the Cultural Resources Division of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Research Answers Lingering Questions About Prehistoric Sheridan County Farmstead

As those who read the July/August 2002 issue of *Kansas Preservation* may remember, one of the sites investigated by the 2002 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school is the Albert Bell site (14SD305), a late prehistoric site lying on an upland ridge that extends into the Museum Creek valley of eastern Sheridan County.

The 1990 KATP also worked at the Albert Bell site and excavated the remains of a single lodge attributed to the Upper Republican phase and sampled a midden, or dump area, north of the lodge. However, those excavations did not exhaust the site's potential. Not only was the dump area incompletely excavated, but also surface indications suggested the possibility that remains of another lodge lay 40 or so meters (about 131 feet) west of the excavated lodge. The primary goal of the 2002 KATP excavation at 14SD305, therefore, was to excavate this other lodge.

Was there a second lodge?

It is axiomatic in archeology that if you knew exactly what you were going to find, there would be no point in digging. The 2002 Albert Bell site excavations are a perfect example of not knowing what we were going to find and not finding what we expected to find. Field school participants excavated a total of 34 m² (366 ft²) on the west part of the ridge, comprehensively sampling the area across which surface debris is exposed (see site map). Early in the project, we recognized that the cultural material is associated with an A soil horizon, or topsoil, formed on this ridge. We also recognized that the A horizon is not well pre-

served in this area. However, we felt that, if a lodge had stood there, we should have found a scatter of artifacts and that the post molds, a central hearth, and any other features should have extended below the A horizon and been at least partially preserved. We found a low-density



Within a year or so, we should have much more to say about what really is one of the farthest west late prehistoric farmsteads in Kansas.

artifact scatter but no evidence of house fill, features, or a floor. Even considering the likelihood of erosion in this area, the negative evidence probably is definitive: there never was an Upper Republican lodge on this part of the site.

Was this a farmstead model?

Not all was lost since, prior to beginning excavation, we had defined another goal for the project. For decades, archeologists working with Upper Republican sites have concentrated on excavating lodges and at least sampling the associated middens. Doing so has led to the recovery of many artifacts, features, and subsistence remains, but it also has produced a general impression that there is little to these sites other than lodges and middens. This, however, is not true. In the last few years, excavations in the Medicine Creek valley of southwest Nebraska, an area with a major concentration

of Upper Republican sites and a long history of investigations into them, have shown that other types of features are present. Upper Republican sites basically are farmsteads. Just as a modern farmstead has outbuildings and activity-specific areas associated with a farmhouse,

so could the Upper Republican farmstead have had a lodge and associated work areas in addition to its refuse heap. Furthermore, activities were not necessarily confined to lodges and the highly visible work areas near them but instead occurred across entire farmsteads. The result is that a general, if often fairly light, scatter of debris extends across the entire farmstead, including the surrounding lodges and work areas, thus reflecting how the work of a farmstead was conducted.

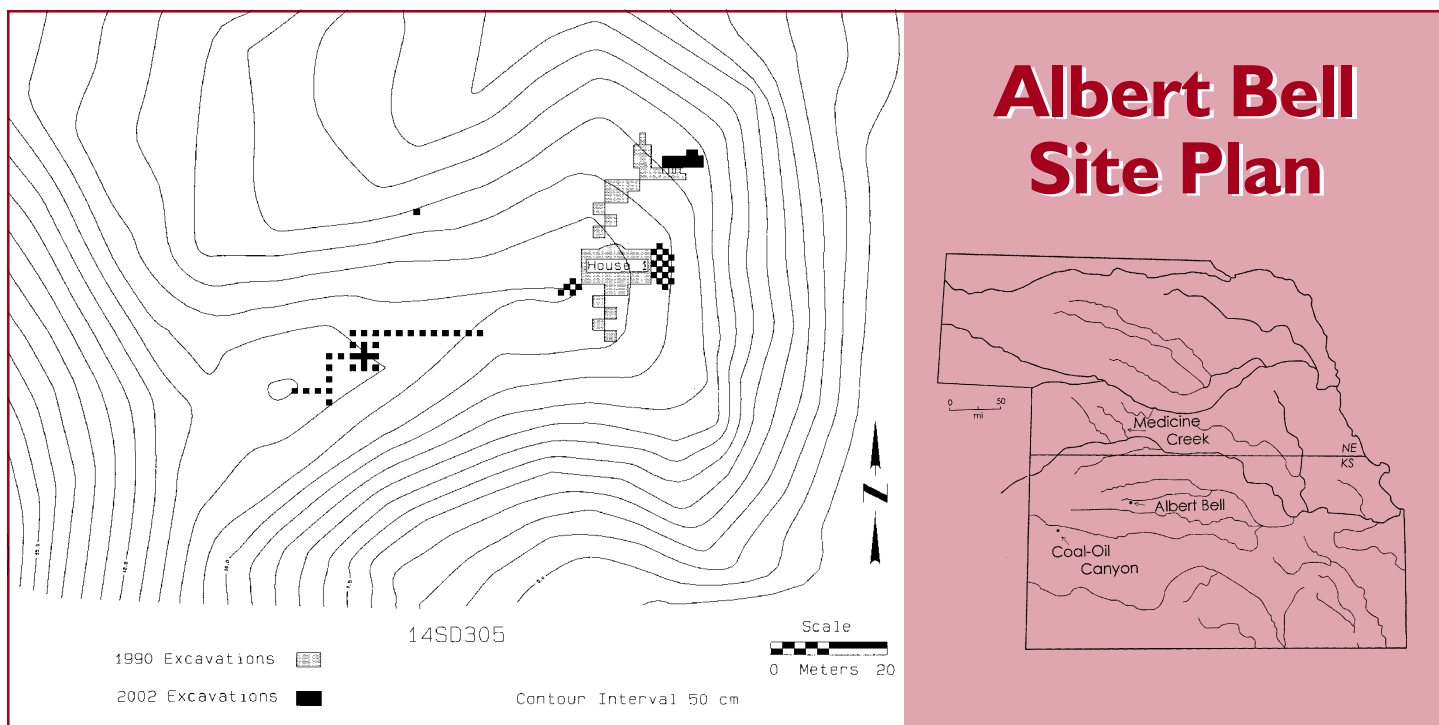
Studies of modern peasant cultivators in Mexico have shown that their farmsteads are structured in this manner, and indications from Medicine Creek are that a similar model might apply to the farmsteads occupied by the Upper Republican peoples on the edge of the High Plains. The Albert

Bell site, relatively undisturbed as it is, provided a good opportunity to pose the question prior to excavation, then plan excavations to obtain the necessary data to determine whether this was the case.

Evaluating the farmstead structure, of course, required exploring parts of the site other than a lodge if time permitted. With no lodge materializing on the west part of the ridge in June 2002, time did permit. We moved back to the eastern part of the site and worked in two areas. First, we continued excavating in the midden; then, we excavated squares placed both in front of and in back of the previously excavated lodge. In all, the field school participants excavated 16 m² (172.2 ft²) of the midden area and 19 m² (204.5 ft²) adjacent to the lodge, in patterns shown on the accompanying map (see site map).

The extremely windy conditions that prevailed on some days of the excavation allowed us to observe that wind patterns differed even over the short distance between the lodge area and the west part

Donna Roper, the author of this article, is an adjunct professor of anthropology at Kansas State University. In addition to occasional university teaching, she does contract archeological work and is engaged in research on several aspects of Middle and Late Ceramic period prehistory in Kansas and Nebraska.



The site map shows the 1990 and 2002 excavations at the Albert Bell Site. The regional map shows the relationship of the Albert Bell Site to Medicine Creek and Coal-Oil Canyon.

of the ridge. This probably played a big role in removing much of the A horizon on the west part but not the east end of the ridge. In fact, the A horizon of the soil is well preserved and even shallowly buried by later sediment on the east end of the ridge. This meant that we had to dig deeper to reach and then excavate completely through the cultural deposits, but it also meant that the archeological deposits are very well preserved and the effort was rewarded with good information.

Readers of previous articles about the 1990 Albert Bell site excavations may have noticed that maps and descriptions talk about a “House 2” at the north end of the site. The definition of this “house,” or lodge, was based solely on the exposure of a hearth. No post molds or other features typically associated with a lodge were encountered. Applying the recent lessons from Medicine Creek, we now recognize that lodges are not the only context in which hearths occur on Upper Republican sites.

The portion of the midden area excavated in 2002 is adjacent to the hearth area. It yielded a considerable quantity of very highly fractured bone. Much or all of it is from mammals, and apparently from fairly large mammals, such as bison. The fracture types are consistent with the bones broken soon after the animals died—not in the centuries since the site was used. This debris “signature” has

many counterparts on the Plains and is much like what we expect in an area where fractured bone was boiled in pots for bone grease and then dumped to one side when the processing was complete. Obviously, heat was required for bone grease rendering, so a hearth is part of the characteristic debris signature of a bone-grease processing area. Without having yet completed the analysis of either the 1990 or 2002 collections from this north end of the site, but yet with some knowledge of what was recovered in 2002, we can suggest that this part of the site might represent a specialized food processing area, almost certainly associated with the lodge. It is perhaps notable that the lodge, being south of the processing area, is normally upwind from it.

We also recovered debris from the squares surrounding the lodge that was excavated in 1990. Much of this material is small, which is consistent with the expectations of the farmstead model. We also have observed this in one instance at Medicine Creek where we were able to systematically excavate some test units around a previously excavated house whose location was exactly known. It is too early to discuss the details of the debris structure at the Albert Bell site. However, complete analysis in the coming months will yield a more detailed picture of what people were doing and how they were doing it at this Upper Republican farmstead.

Who was there, and when?

The artifact analysis also will shed some light on who the site occupants were. The pottery is clearly in the tradition of material from Upper Republican sites elsewhere in Kansas and southern Nebraska, but yet it is distinct from the material in such localities as the extensively studied Medicine Creek valley. Detailed comparisons with the Medicine Creek sites and sites such as Coal-Oil Canyon in Logan County, Kansas, will be made during the analysis phase of this project (see regional map). Some analysis efforts also will be directed toward identifying the raw materials used for making arrowpoints and other chipped stone tools. This analysis should show the direction from which those raw materials came and will help establish connections between the Medicine Creek area and elsewhere on the High Plains in Upper Republican phase times. An important raw material was a mustard-colored chert, often called Niobrara or Smoky Hill jasper, which could be locally obtained. Not all of the chipped stone artifacts from the Albert Bell site were made of this material, though. Other raw materials appear to have come from a larger area of the High Plains to the south and west of the site.

Incredibly, one projectile point and several unmodified flakes are obsidian, a raw material not available on the Plains. The point and two flakes were sent to a



Scenes from the 2002 excavations at the Albert Bell Site.

laboratory in California that specializes in chemically identifying obsidian sources. (The source of a piece of obsidian rarely can be identified without chemical analysis.) The analysis determined that the source of the obsidian found at the Albert Bell site is a prominent area in southeastern Idaho. How the raw material got to western Kansas from a source over 650 straight-line miles away is a question that will require further study.

The Albert Bell site likely was occupied for no more than a few years—perhaps five or so years at most. When it was occupied, however, is not precisely known. Projecting from what we know

about the date of occupation of Upper Republican sites elsewhere in the Central Plains, we might expect that people were living at the Albert Bell site sometime in the period A.D. 1100–1400. A single date was obtained in 1990 when the archaeomagnetic technique was applied to the hearth from the excavated lodge. The resultant date of A.D. 1375±50 is believable, although toward the end of the expected date range. The expected date range, however, is based on radiocarbon dating, and we do not really know how to compare archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dates. We are hoping that we will be able to obtain radiocarbon

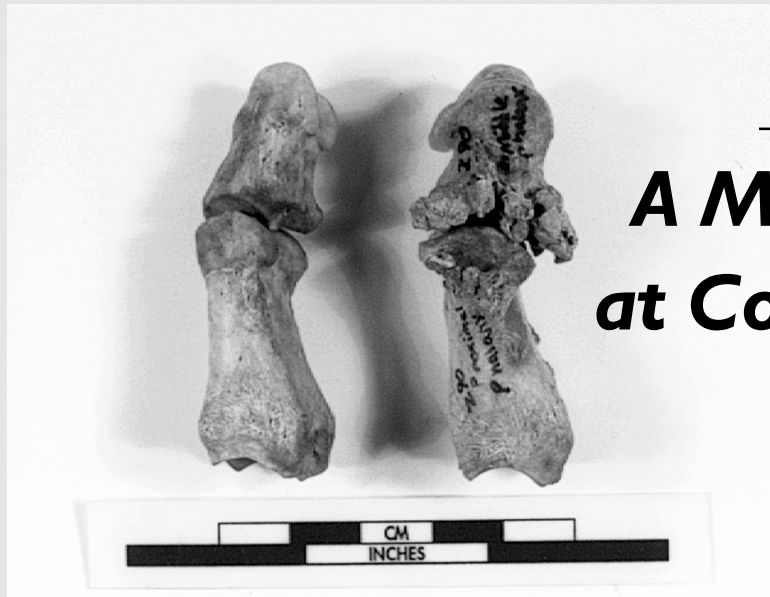
dates for the Albert Bell site that will enable us to better understand when, relative to Upper Republican sites elsewhere, this site was occupied.

Some analysis effort also will be directed toward identifying the food remains recovered from the midden in particular. Bison clearly was important, and probably some other mammals were too. Interestingly, this contrasts with the subsistence remains from places like Medicine Creek, where bison is not very well represented. Instead people were using a wide variety of animals—including mammals of all sizes and birds—and fish and freshwater mussels from the nearby streams. Corn was grown in the stream bottoms adjacent to the site. Undoubtedly wild plant foods and probably some other cultigens also contributed to the diet. Analysis of organic remains recovered by flotation will address this question.

Why were there no other houses?

A lingering question—and one that could be heard from field school participants as we worked—is why additional houses did not appear on ridges near the Albert Bell site. This likely is related to the question of why the Albert Bell site has only one house and why the occupation seems to have been short and not very intense. Coring on the flood plain of Museum Creek showed soils to be sandy and to have very little organic matter, making them not particularly suitable for cultivation. Potential sources of wild plant foods do not seem to be particularly abundant or diverse in this valley, suggesting that habitat for some of the important animals might also be poor. Of course, the area currently is gripped by drought, but that, too, is instructive. Drought and resource availability may be implicated, therefore, but the full answer probably is somewhat more complex.

Current and ongoing studies of the intense Upper Republican occupation in the Medicine Creek valley, which is just over 70 miles to the north, are addressing many of the same questions being asked at the Albert Bell site, including the question of the relations between resource availability and cycles of occupation and abandonment. It is anticipated that the Albert Bell site analysis can tag along with the Medicine Creek valley studies, both drawing on those results and contributing a perspective from another valley. Within a year or so, we should have much more to say about what really is one of the farthest west late prehistoric farmsteads in Kansas.



A Century Later **A Mysterious Sheep at Cottonwood Ranch**

High school junior Jade Hisey noticed the abnormality of the sheep toe bone as she prepared the specimens from the Cottonwood Ranch for the KSHS Archeology Lab comparative faunal collection.

My name is Jade Hisey and I'm a junior at Topeka West High School. Ever since I was in elementary school, I've been interested in archeology as a field of study and career. I've been especially interested in forensic anthropology, and I thought that by volunteering in the archeology lab at the Kansas State Historical Society, I would gain insight and experience.

My project was to identify sheep bones for the laboratory type collection. The collection of bones was excavated at the 2002 Kansas Archeology Training Program field school at Cottonwood Ranch (14SD327). John Fenton Pratt, who immigrated to Sheridan County from England, established Cottonwood Ranch in 1885. From 1885 until 1902, the ranch focused on raising sheep. In 1982, part of the ranch was acquired by the Kansas State Historical Society, and it is now a state historic site.

This collection of sheep bones is not complete. It consists of a pelvis, vertebrae, sacrum (lowest bone of the spine), metatarsals (foot bones), and other bones, but lacks an important element—the skull.

When I was studying the osteology of a sheep, I noticed an abnormality on one of the phalanges (toe bones) and a few other bones that made them stand out from the rest. I assumed that the animal had some kind of disease. One of the other volunteers in the archeology lab, Jim Marshall, said I should take it to be examined by a veterinarian. I took his advice and went to see three different veterinarians: Dr. Caster of Auburn Animal Clinic, and Drs. Hrenchir and Grassi of Burlingame Road Animal Hospital.

Dr. Caster said it looked to him like the deformity was environmental, that the environment had drawn calcium from the bones. He also said that, if it wasn't environmental, it

could be inflammation of the bone. Dr. Hrenchir stated that it looked to be osteoarthritis, which occurs a lot in older animals, or that it could have been from an infection in the joint. Dr. Grassi confirmed it as arthritis that could have started as an infection or injury. All the veterinarians were more than willing to help and were very professional.

In conclusion, the mystery of what was wrong with my sheep was at least partially solved. It most likely had a severe case of arthritis. The animal probably suffered from pain and stiffness, making it likely that it walked with a limp. This arthritis could have been inherited or could have resulted from something that happened during the sheep's life. Since we don't have any other clues from the specimen, how it came to have arthritis still remains a mystery. Although this specimen is not normal and has abnormalities, it was still interesting to look at and made my project more enjoyable.



Jade photographs selected bones to document the difference between arthritic and normal specimens.

Information Sources

Auburn Animal Clinic
Burlingame Road Animal Hospital
<http://www.arthritis.org/conditions/DiseaseCenter/>
<http://www.arthritis.org/conditions/DiseaseCenter/oa.asp>
"2002 KATP Offers Something for Everyone," by Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, *Kansas Preservation* 24(1):1-3.

*Jade Hisey is a junior at Topeka West High School.
She volunteered at the KSHS archeology laboratory in the summer of 2002.*

Preservation Office Invites Public Input

The Historic Preservation Office will soon begin establishing the goals for its 2003 grant application to the National Park Service. The appropriation has not yet been established, but an award for Kansas of \$600,000 to \$700,000 is expected.

This grant provides 60 percent of the operating funds and salaries for the office. A portion of the funds is passed through to subgrant recipients. Historic Preservation subgrants are given for activities that aid in planning for the preservation of our cultural resources. A minimum of ten percent of the funds granted to the Historic Preservation Office must be passed through to Certified Local Governments. Eligible activities for subgrants can include architectural and archeological surveys, preparations of National Register nominations, preparation of historic preservation plans, and related educational programs and activities.

The goals for this year's programs include thematic and historic district nominations, surveys in areas threatened by development pressures, and projects that have the potential for increasing knowledge and awareness of historic resources concerning minority populations in Kansas.

The Preservation Office welcomes your input to help shape its program. Please mail your suggestions by November 15, 2002, to Grants Manager, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 S.W. Sixth, Topeka, KS 66615-1099.

Happenings in Kansas

"Everyone Needs a Hobby: Kansas Collectors and Collecting"

Daily through December 31, 2002
Special Exhibits Gallery
Kansas Museum of History
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS

60th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference

October 23-26, 2002
Biltmore Hotel
Oklahoma City, OK

National Sacred Trusts Conference

October 24 - 26, 2002
Washington National Cathedral
Washington, D.C.

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

October 25, 2002
1 p.m.
Fort Hays State Historic Site
1472 Highway 183 Alternate
Hays, KS
See page 2.

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Quarterly Meeting

November 2, 2002
Kansas History Center Classrooms

Kansas State Historical Society Annual Meeting

November 8, 2002
8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Kansas History Center Classrooms
See page 4.

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

November 8, 2002
10 a.m.
Mine Creek State Historic Site
20485 Kansas Highway 52
Pleasanton, KS
See page 2.

Veterans Day

November 11, 2002
Center for Historical Research Closed

Historic Preservation Grant Application Deadline

November 15, 2002

Thanksgiving

November 28, 2002
Kansas Museum of History and
Center for Historical Research Closed

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

December 6, 2002
10:30 a.m.
City/County Building, Room 107B
Salina, KS
See page 2.

Heritage Trust Fund Workshop

January 10, 2003
2 p.m.
Koch Education Center, 2nd Floor
Kansas History Center
See page 2.

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Application Deadline

March 1, 2003



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division
6425 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615-1099

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